

WILL BE GILT-EDGED

OKLAHOMA SECURITIES SHOULD GO LIKE HOT CAKES.

REASON THEY DON'T

IS POINTED OUT BY ONE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW.

WAITING FOR DALE'S ERMINE

JUDGE STRANG OF LOGAN COUNTY IS ON THE LIST.

So is the Law Partner, George S. Green—So is Senator Frank Gillette of El Reno—News of All Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 6.—(Special).—The remarkable wheat crop raised in Oklahoma this year, and the prospective large yield of cotton which has already commenced to come into the market have stimulated the curiosity of eastern investors, and not a day passes but what the auditor's office and local bankers receive letters inquiring as to the value of Oklahoma securities. The fact that notwithstanding the visible evidences of Oklahoma's general prosperity her securities have not more appreciably advanced in price has excited considerable comment and led the Eagle correspondent to inquire of J. W. McNeal, president of the Guthrie National bank, the reason of the continued depression in the price of municipal securities.

"There is no reason whatever," was his reply, "based on wealth and resources, for this is one country where the rich and the poor may both grow richer, if industry, economy and good judgment are exercised. But Oklahoma's various municipal officers have not always been careful to maintain a high standard of honor in taking care of their indebtedness, neither have our courts at all times been counted on the side of compelling payments of municipal indebtedness. Municipal credit is a more sensitive matter than personal credit. The holders of municipal obligations usually live outside our boundaries and a default in meeting any obligations promptly when due impairs the credit of every municipality in the territory. Admitting that a great many reasons have been appointed as well as elected to office in Oklahoma and that these officers have made contracts that were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, still they represented this people in these contracts and were their agents authorized to make contracts for the good name of several of our counties and the financial standing of Oklahoma it would have been cheaper and far better all around for these counties to have met every obligation and avoided the disgrace of repudiating any of their paper. Still, because some counties and school districts have defaulted it is not sufficient ground to eternally condemn Oklahoma securities. Let me see: The great state of Indiana once repudiated her state debt; but that crime is now forgotten and forgiven; the great counties of Leavenworth and Douglas in Kansas within my recollection repudiated their obligations and forced a compromise. Still the whole state is not to be eternally condemned on account of the action of these counties.

"The export of farm products and live stock for the year 1897 will amount to far more than every dollar of municipal indebtedness owed in Oklahoma, including territorial, county, township, city and school district indebtedness. What Oklahoma needs to make our bonds and warrants sought after is for the officers who are responsible for the levy and collection of revenues to make the cases of indebtedness a preferred debt that must and will be paid 'spot' the day it is due. Five years of this kind of policy rightly enforced, and there is enough local money to take every dollar of warrants issued at par and glad of the chance. If our past reputation had been established on these lines, school bonds and county bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, and bonds bearing 6 per cent would be gladly taken in the east at par.

"Another trouble is that many of our municipalities are extravagant and make expenses exceed their revenues. These excesses credit like it would with an individual who spends more than he earns; his credit is soon badly impaired. Let the motto be strict economy and prompt payment of every obligation, and discount on Oklahoma securities will be a thing of the past."

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

Judge J. C. Strang, who was formerly on the Kansas bench and is now county attorney of Logan county, in company with Henry E. Asp, territorial solicitor for the Santa Fe railway and national committee-man, had a two hours' interview with the governor this morning during which other callers were obliged to content themselves with such entertainment as Private Secretary Wampler could furnish. Judge Strang wants to succeed Frank Dale as chief justice of Oklahoma, and his law partner, George S. Green, has similar aspirations. Strang it is said, has the endorsement of all the judges of Kansas and Pennsylvania, as well as a strong church backing, several Catholic bishops having added their influence in his behalf. Green, while probably not so numerously endorsed, has the strong support of General Gravenor of Ohio, and is claiming that Senator Baker of Kansas is among his inducements. Strang makes the same claim by the way.

Senator Frank Gillette, another Kansan now living at El Reno, is also a candidate for the chief justiceship. Some indignation is expressed by the applicants over the position of Judge Burford who thus far has refused to indicate whether he is an applicant for the chief justiceship, or United States attorney. Burford, it is claimed, is playing a waiting game to see which was the marshaling cat is going to jump. If Orpat gets the appointment, Burford, being also a resident of the west side, for

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COURTS ARE EASY

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THEM.

Nothing is to be Urged Against the American Judiciary on the Score of Spoils Official Integrity—The Bribe-Giver Has No Job When Men Don't Have to Be Bought—Corporations and Their Pupils, the Courts—Government by Injunction Denounced as a Corruption and Impediment Recommended.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois, addressed an audience of about 1,000 people at Washington Park on the Delaware River, this afternoon. His subject was "Municipal and Government Ownership and Government by Injunction."

The event which brought the ex-governor here was the Labor Day celebration by the United Labor league of this city. President Ernest Krefz occupied the chair and made the opening address. He then introduced Mr. Altgeld. That portion of the ex-governor's address relating to "Government by Injunction" was as follows:

"The corporations discovered years ago that to control the construction of the law was even more important than to control the making of it. As the federal judges hold office for life, are independent of the people and surrounded by monied influence, the corporations have constantly labored to secure the appointment to the federal bench of men who they believed would be their friends, and whom, by nature, education and environment would be in sympathy with them, and they now fly to these courts like the ancient murderers fled to cities of refuge. They do not buy the courts, because it is not necessary.

CORPORATIONS ANNUAL LAWS. Some years ago congress passed the interstate commerce law for the purpose of protecting the public against overcharge and unjust discriminations. The corporations opposed this law and have succeeded in getting the federal courts to destroy it by construction. Again, congress passed an income tax law to compel the concentrated wealth of the land to bear its share of the burdens of the government. For a hundred years such laws had been held to be constitutional by the supreme court; but this time the great corporations came and the supreme court came to their rescue and held the law to be unconstitutional. The favor of the opposition to the corporations has come to be almost the sole test of the constitutionality of the law.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS. Congress has passed some anti-trust laws for the protection of the public, but they are simply eviscerated by the federal courts, and today the formation of trusts is almost the only industry that prospers in this country.

"Nearly all efforts to curb corporations or to bring great offenders to justice have been failures. In many cases the law and courts seem to assume an apologetic attitude when facing men whose forms have been made round by ill-gotten millions, while in many other cases both the law and the courts become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose clothes are poor and whose stomachs are empty. The fact that the bony and industrious hands of these men helped to create the capital that is now crushing their families does not help them.

COURTS USED BY CORPORATIONS. "Not content with the law as they found it, the federal courts, in their eagerness to serve the corporations, have usurped the functions belonging to the legislative and executive branches of the government and have invented a new form of tyranny called government by injunction.

"During the entire century in which this continent has developed, when our railroads and our factories and our cities were built, no government by injunction was heard of, nor is it heard of in any other country today. The law of the land was ample for all purposes. Life and property were protected, order was maintained, law was enforced and the nation became the wonder of the earth. And the law of the land as it existed for over a century is ample for every purpose today.

THE AGE OF PLUNDER. "But when the great leaders of industry began to pass away then there came to the front a class of manipulators who knew nothing about the art of building, but who had learned the art of legalized robbery and these manipulators and plunderers demanded a new form of government. The former leaders allowed the law a little of their blood and for the new manipulators wanted it all.

"The laborers were entirely at the mercy of these men. They first got hungry and then restive—a whip was needed to restore contentment, and the federal courts promptly furnished it.

JUDGES MAKE LAWS. "Government by injunction operates this way: When a judge wants to do something not authorized by law he simply makes a law to suit himself. That is, he sits down in his chambers and issues a writ of injunction which he makes the community or of a whole state, forbidding whatever he sees fit to forbid, and which the law does not forbid, and commanding whatever he sees fit to command, and which the law does not command—for when the law forbids or commands a thing, then no injunction is necessary.

"Having thus issued his ukase, the same judge has men arrested and sometimes dragged fifty or a hundred miles away from their homes to his court on a charge of violating the injunction—that is contempt of court. And the men, after being in prison weeks, are tried by a jury, as it is required by the constitution when a man is charged with a crime, but they are tried by the same judge whose dignity they are charged with having offended, and they are then sentenced to prison at the mere pleasure of this judge, who is at once legislator, judge and executioner.

"When the case of Russia issues an ukase he leaves it to other men to enforce, but not so with these judges.

"Let me give just a few examples out of a number.

THE JENKINS INJUNCTION. Several years ago it was charged that the Northern Pacific railroad had been

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, September 7, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; continued warm; southerly winds.

Sun—Rises, 6:24; sets, 6:25. Moon—Rises, 1:37; sets, 1:37.

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robbed by the men who controlled it: over sixty millions of dollars. These same men went before Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee and got him to appoint three of their friends receivers of the road, and these receivers, instead of collecting the money alleged to have been wrongfully abstracted, proceeded to cut down the wages of the operatives without any notice to them, and for fear these operatives might get restless these receivers went before this same Judge Jenkins and got him to issue an injunction forbidding the operatives from leaving the employment of the railroad. About the same time a large number of employees on a California railroad refused to go to work because they were not paid, and a Judge Ross, who was operating the road through his court, issued an order compelling them to go to work and threatening to send them to jail if they refused. Since that almost everything that a corporation lawyer could think of has been covered by these injunctions.

IN WEST VIRGINIA. Recently a judge in West Virginia issued an injunction forbidding the exercise of free speech and actually forbidding men from marching on the highway no matter how peaceable they might be. There are a few noble men on the federal bench who have refused to prostrate their courts at the bidding of corrupt greed, but they will in time have to follow precedents set by the others.

It will be noticed that these injunctions are simply a whip with which to lash the back of labor. It is also apparent that if they succeed they must ultimately destroy the interest in whose behalf they are now issued and that they are therefore short-sighted. For if the laborers of this country are ever reduced to the helpless conditions of the laboring classes in some European countries—a condition in which they will have no purchasing power—then the great American market must disappear and our great railroads and industrial properties will not be worth fifty cents on the dollar.

SUPERSEDES ALL LAWS.

Glancing at this proceeding we find that it entirely supercedes government by law and according to the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government according to the whims, caprices or prejudice of an individual and is therefore a clear usurpation of power and a crime.

Second—When the law forbids or commands something no injunction is necessary; when, therefore, an injunction forbids or commands something that is not forbidden or commanded by law, it is legislation pure and simple and therefore a usurpation of power and a violation of the constitution and a high crime within the meaning of that instrument.

Third—it is the function of the legislature to define crime and to declare what acts shall be punishable and also to fix the punishment, and when therefore a judge undertakes to do these things he usurps the functions of the legislature.

AIM AGAIN LIBERTY.

Fourth—The law has created special tribunals and special machinery to enforce the criminal law, and courts of chancery have no power to abrogate this to themselves and substitute contempt proceedings for the forms prescribed by law. In these cases in which an injunction is made to cover what is already forbidden by law it is simply a device to rob a man of a trial by a jury, for when he is charged with violating the law he must be tried by a jury, according to the forms of law, but when charged with violating an injunction he can be railroaded to prison without any ceremony.

Fifth—all these proceedings in the federal courts are an attempt to do things that belong exclusively to the police powers of each locality, in the administration of which these courts can not interfere without being guilty of usurpations.

VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.

Sixth—But depriving men of a trial by jury and robbing them of their liberty and imprisoning them without a trial, according to the forms prescribed by law, is a violation of the constitution and a high crime.

It is not necessary for me to say to you that republican institutions and government by injunction cannot both exist in the same country. They are exactly opposite in character, and one or the other must die.

If a hostile army should burn half our cities, or if a pestilence should carry off half our people, we would soon rally, and under free institutions our nation would be happy again. But by breaking away the very foundations of liberty these courts are committing a crime, which, if unchecked, will eat a gloom over many generations and increase the sorrows of unnumbered millions of the human race, because it tends to wipe republican government from the earth.

LABOR MUST BE PROTECTED. Even in conservative England they recognize the rights of the laborer. They recognize the fact that the days

WOULD SHAME SATAN

FLENDISH TOO MILD A TERM FOR HEBEY WALL'S AOT.

STUNS HIS VICTIM

WITH A NUMBER OF BLOWS ON THE HEAD WITH A ROE.

THEN PLACES HER HEAD ON A LOG

AND POUNDS IT INTO A PUP WITH A ROE.

Caught Near the Scene of His Crime and With Evidence of His Guilt at Hand—Lynched at Once.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 6.—Aspenal from Mount Airy, N. C., to the News and Observer says that yesterday afternoon, near Friends' Mission, Va., Miss Sadie Cook, a young white girl, was outraged by Henry Wall, white, aged about 21. After accomplishing his purpose, Wall dealt his victim several blows on the head with a hoe, rendering her unconscious, and then placing her head on a log, crushed it with a stone, which was lying lying nearby. Wall then cut the girl's throat, severing the windpipe, and dragged the body some fifty yards up a ravine and threw it into a branch, where it was afterwards found. Next time he went to a spring and was found washing the stains from his clothing.

The excitement became so intense that this afternoon Wall was taken from the officers and lynched near the scene of the crime.

BRYAN TO THE WORKINGMEN

Shins Over the surface of Silver and Lights on Government by Injunction. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6.—The feature of the Labor Day celebration in this city today was the address by the Hon. W. J. Bryan, at Cornwell Park. The largest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: "While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of today, I am also actuated by a sense of duty, because the observance of Labor Day affords me an opportunity for the discussion of those questions which especially concern the producers of wealth. In a pamphlet written by a distinguished New York banker I find the assertion that the prosperity of farmers and laborers depends upon the prosperity of the business man. So long as our country is a nation of producers of wealth, it is certain to prosper. Upon social and political questions, all of the literary, professional and commercial classes will find upon investigation that they rest upon those whose brain and muscle convert the natural resources of the country into material wealth. Not only must any real prosperity begin with those who toil, but the nation's progress toward higher civilization must be measured by the progress made by the producing classes. Under every form of government it has been possible to point to a few persons possessed of means and refinement, but it is the average progress, not the progress of the few, that must be considered. The improvement to be hoped for must come from efforts outside of politics. Mental discipline, moral training, habits of industry and economy, all have their part in improving the general condition of our people, and yet the influence of legislation must not be overlooked. A form of government like ours makes it possible for the people to have such legislation as they desire, but even then it is possible for a few persons to over-reach the people as a whole. The welfare of the people must be sought, not in the securing of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to any one.

"The labor organization has been one of the most potent influences in improving the condition of the wage earners. Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time.

"When giving to these organizations